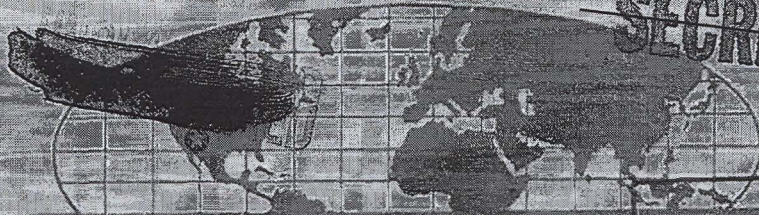


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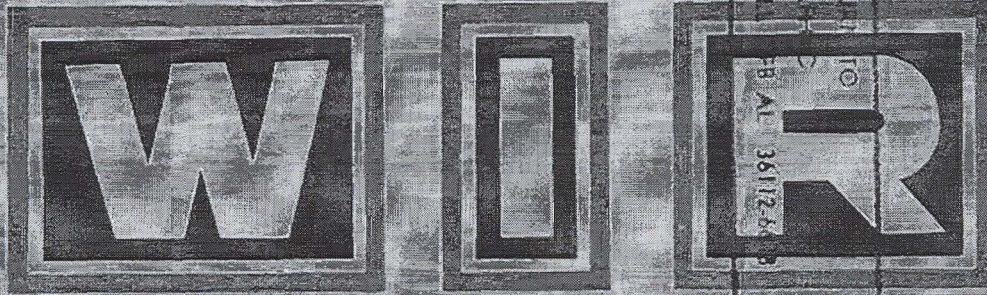
ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 94
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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND



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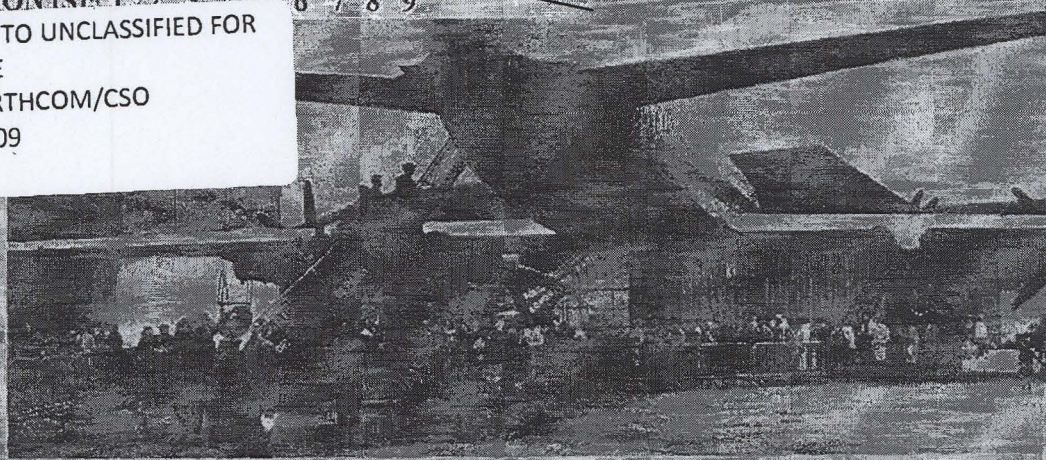
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Issue No. 38/65, 17 September 1965

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The WIR in Brief

Space

HEIGHTENED TEMPO OF PHOTOECCE
LAUNCHES CONTINUED BY COSMOS 79.

Launched 7 days after de-orbit of Cosmos 79.
VERTICAL LAUNCHES RENEWED, POSSIBLY
TESTING SPACE SYSTEMS OR COMPONENTS.

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NEW ABM SIGNAL INTERCEPTED BY MOON
BOUNCE APPARENTLY OF HIGH POWER
Could detect 1-sq. m. target at 2,000 n. m.

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to the appeal

MISSILE RANGE FIRING LOG
For 15 Aug - 13 Sep

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COVER:

Soviet CLEAT/TU-134 Transport
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Pages 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40,
and 41 of this issue are blank.

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50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

New ABM Signal Intercepted by Moon Bounce Apparently of High Power

A new type of VHF signal [redacted]

[redacted] on 1 June, may have emanated from the original HEN HOUSE developmental radar at Sary Shagan, near Lake Balkhash, in the USSR. [redacted]

[redacted] the signal appeared to have a total pulse energy 320 times greater (25 db higher) than that of the original HEN HOUSE signals.

Approximate parameters of the new signals have been reported as follows:

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

At least 3, and possibly more, separate beams were reported. One beam scanned at 32 kc/s per step, the others at 16 kc/s per step.

The difference between the new and previous intercepts indicates continuing development of heavy radars in the Sary Shagan area. The higher pulse power had been anticipated, since it would be needed for long-range detection of small targets, such as ballistic-missile nose cones. A large radar, such as HEN HOUSE or HEN ROOST, using this high-energy pulse signal should be able to detect a 0.1-square-meter target at 2,000 n.m.

This high-energy intercept supports previous estimates that the possible dual HEN HOUSE radar installation at Olenegorsk (3330E/6815N approximate) is intended for ballistic-missile early warning (BMEW) as well as space surveillance. Satellites should be detectable at altitudes of up to 2,000 n.m altitude or higher, depending on the angle of elevation of the radar and reflectivity of the satellites.



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Analysis of the intercepted signal continues at the National Security Agency, with a view to determining the beam structure and the exact number of beams.

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Missile Range Firing Log

US radar or acoustic stations detected the following space/
missile launches during the period 15 August to 13 September 1965:

<u>Approximate Time & Date of Launch</u>	<u>Launch Vehicle</u>	<u>Launch Site</u>	<u>Range</u>
1010Z, 25 Aug	Cosmos 79*	Tyuratam	Orbital
1826Z, 30 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n. m.
1526Z, 31 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n. m.
1227Z, 03 Sep	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Unknown
1400Z, 03 Sep	Cosmoses 80-84#	Tyuratam	Orbital
1630Z, 03 Sep	Vertical firing	Kapustin Yar	Vertical launch
0715Z, 04 Sep	Unidentified	Kapustin Yar	500 n. m.
0450Z, 06 Sep	SS-4	Sovetskaya Gavan	917 n. m.
1327Z, 06 Sep	SS-4	Kapustin Yar	1050 n. m.
0930Z, 09 Sep	Cosmos 85*	Tyuratam	Orbital
0038Z, 09 Sep	SS-4	Sovetskayan Gavan	917 n. m.
0130Z, 11 Sep	SS-4	Sovetskaya Gavan	1100 n. m.

*Launched by SS-6 ICBM booster/sustainer, injected into orbit by heavy
Venik upper stage.

#Launched by unidentified 2-stage restartable rocket, known in the West
as the SE-8.

(Shemya & Diyarbakir RADINT)

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space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Heightened Tempo of Photorecce Launches Continued by Cosmos 85

The Soviets orbited their 12th photoreconnaissance satellite of 1965 with the launch of Cosmos 85 from Tyuratam at about 0930Z, 9 September. This event preserves the high tempo of Soviet photorecce launches which has prevailed during the summers of 1964 and 1965. The craft will probably be brought down on 17 September, after 8 days in orbit, as has been the case for almost all Soviet photorecce satellites in 1964 and 1965.

Orbital parameters of the new satellite have been reported as follows:

	<u>By SPADATS</u>	<u>By TASS</u>
Inclination to Equator	65 degrees	65 degrees
Period	89.4 minutes	89.6 minutes
Apogee	310.3 kilometers (167 n.m.)	319 kilometers (172 n.m.)
Perigee	211.4 kilometers (114 n.m.)	186.8 kilometers (101 n.m.)

Cosmos 85 was launched by an SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer and was injected into orbit by a heavy Venik upper stage, the use of which usually indicates that a camera system of high resolution (5-8 feet) is carried.

(SPADATS; NORAD)

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Vertical Launches Renewed, Possibly Testing Space Systems or Components

The Soviets have launched 3 rockets vertically from the Kapustin Yar missile test range since 8 June: the 2 latest launches occurred on 4 August and 3 September, the rockets ascending to altitudes of 95-100 n.m.

The latest event is the 39th vertical launch since detection of the first one in 1957, the third one detected at Kapustin Yar since December 1963.

The new launches may indicate that a new, unidentified test program of space systems or components is under way. Certain previous vertical launches were associated with Soviet nuclear detonations, while others were concerned with geophysical, astrophysical, and biomedical studies.

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